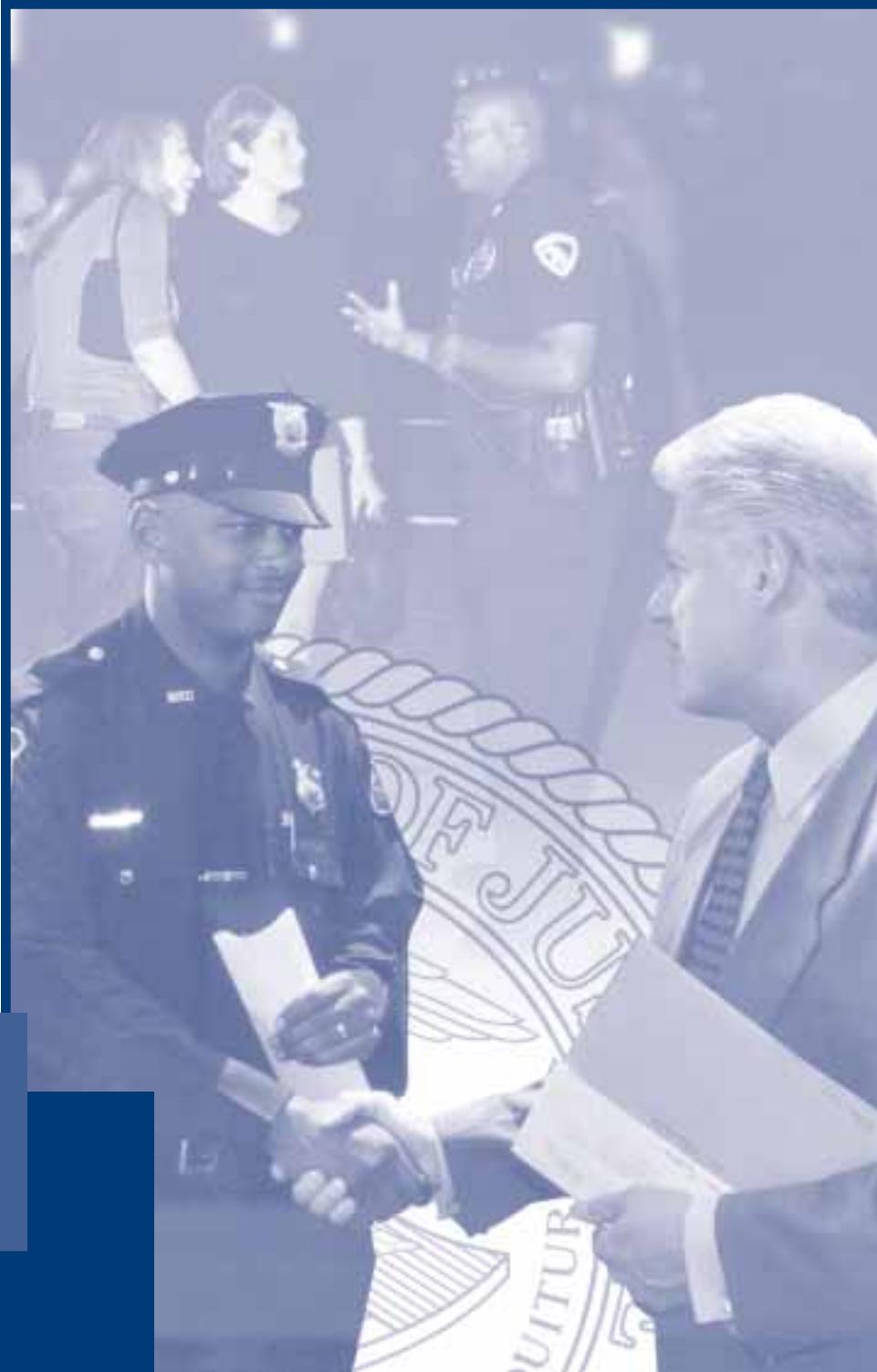

COPS

A GROUND
BREAKING
PARTNERSHIP
WITH
LOCAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT
CELEBRATES
ITS FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY



“TODAY THE BICKERING STOPS, THE ERA OF EXCUSES IS OVER, THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY HAVE MADE THEIR VOICES HEARD. NEVER AGAIN SHOULD WASHINGTON PUT POLITICS AND PARTY ABOVE LAW AND ORDER.”

— PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

September 13, 1994
at the signing of the 1994 Crime Act



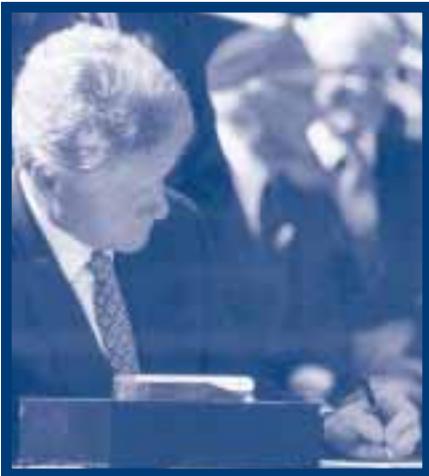
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How IT ALL BEGAN

On May 12th, 1999, President Clinton stood in the Rose Garden at the White House before police chiefs and sheriffs from across the nation to announce that the COPS program had funded its 100,000th officer. Less than five years earlier, the President had sat in the exact same location to sign the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 – the most comprehensive piece of Federal crime legislation in history.



Attorney General Reno created the COPS Office on October 9, 1994 to implement the centerpiece of the Crime Act – President Clinton's pledge to add 100,000 community policing officers to the street. The concept of adding 100,000 officers to the beat helped spur passage of comprehensive anti-crime legislation.

The President first pledged to add 100,000 officers to the street in 1992. However, the origins of the idea date even further back.

In the 1960's and 1970's, the crime rate was skyrocketing and the quality of life in American communities was rapidly deteriorating. A handful of police chiefs and sheriffs around the country began to realize that the old model of policing no longer worked.

Developments in technology had caused police to slowly move away from their community. Police cruisers and radios essentially took police off the sidewalks and put them in cars racing from incident to incident, with little time to work on preventing crime.

These forward thinking law enforcement officials began to do things differently. They began working in partnership with their community to eliminate the root causes of crime. By adopting a community-oriented philosophy, a handful of communities began to turn the tide in the war against crime.

WITH THE SIGNING OF THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1994, PRESIDENT CLINTON CREATED THE COPS PROGRAM.

COPS Timeline

1994

On September 13, President Clinton signs the 1994 Crime Act into law, which creates the COPS Office. Within a month, the COPS Office opens its doors and awards its first round of grants.

1995

COPS introduces the first of its innovative grant programs, the Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, to curb youth violence in 10 cities nationwide.

The success of community policing in these cities and towns led President Clinton to propose the COPS program. If crime rates were going to be cut, law enforcement needed to move towards community policing. However, additional personnel, resources, and training were needed to make the shift. The COPS program was to be the vehicle to propel policing into the 21st century.

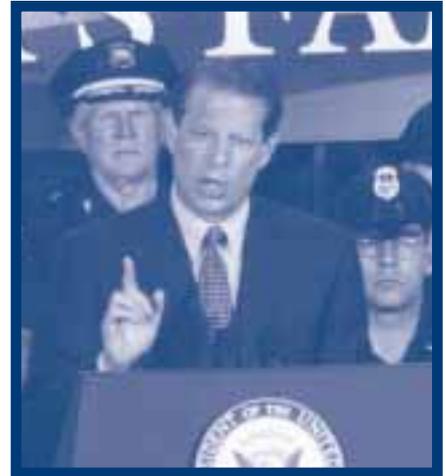
Less than a month after the enactment of the Crime Act, COPS awarded its first round of grants. This announcement included more than \$200 million in grants for 396 communities nationwide to hire 2,700 community policing officers.

The COPS program quickly gained the support of every major law enforcement group as well as the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

From day one, the COPS Office put the highest premium on customer service and responsiveness. Because COPS is the only Federal agency whose sole mission is to serve the needs of local law enforcement, its programs respond directly to those needs. Red tape was trimmed and the application process streamlined to ease the burden on local agencies.

By making the grant application process simple and its programs responsive, COPS has been able to provide an unprecedented level of support to well over half of the law enforcement agencies in the United States.

In five years, COPS has awarded more than 26,000 grants totaling more than \$6 billion to fund the addition of more than 100,000 officers. COPS has also funded critical technology, vital training, and innovative problem solving strategies to advance community policing nationwide.



“OUR NATION’S CRIME RATE IS NOW AT ITS LOWEST LEVELS IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. AND MAKE NO MISTAKE: COMMUNITY POLICING PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THAT DECLINE. BY PUTTING MORE COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICERS ON OUR STREETS, WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE AMERICA’S NEIGHBORHOODS SAFER AND BETTER PLACES TO LIVE.”

— VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE

1996

The Anti-Gang Initiative and Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grants are introduced to bring effective community policing strategies to gang and domestic violence prevention.

1997

The COPS Office creates the Regional Community Policing Institutes to advance community policing and train law enforcement and community members.



The COPS MORE program has provided nearly \$1 billion to help law enforcement agencies improve their technology. COPS has also funded innovative strategies to combat domestic violence, methamphetamine use, and school violence.

The COPS program has helped make community policing the nation's primary crime-fighting strategy. Through COPS grants, more than 11,300 agencies have committed to community policing and more than 87 percent of the American population is now served by a law enforcement agency that practices community policing. To help institutionalize community policing, the COPS-funded Regional Community Policing Institutes and the Community Policing Consortium have trained more than 59,000 law enforcement officers and community members.

The COPS Office is currently scheduled to cease awarding grants at the end of FY 2000. However, the Administration has proposed the 21st Century Policing Initiative, which continues the COPS program until 2005 to add 30,000 to 50,000 more officers to the beat. America's police chiefs, sheriffs, and mayors strongly support this proposal.

“THE COPS PROGRAM WORKS. I HAVE SEEN ITS SUCCESS FIRSTHAND IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS ACROSS AMERICA WHERE COPS FUNDING AND COMMUNITY POLICING ARE MAKING THE STREETS SAFER AND THE COMMUNITY STRONGER. WE RECENTLY LEARNED THAT CRIME HAS DECLINED FOR AN UNPRECEDENTED SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AND THE COMMUNITY POLICE FUNDED UNDER THE COPS PROGRAM HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THAT SUCCESS.”

— ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO

1998

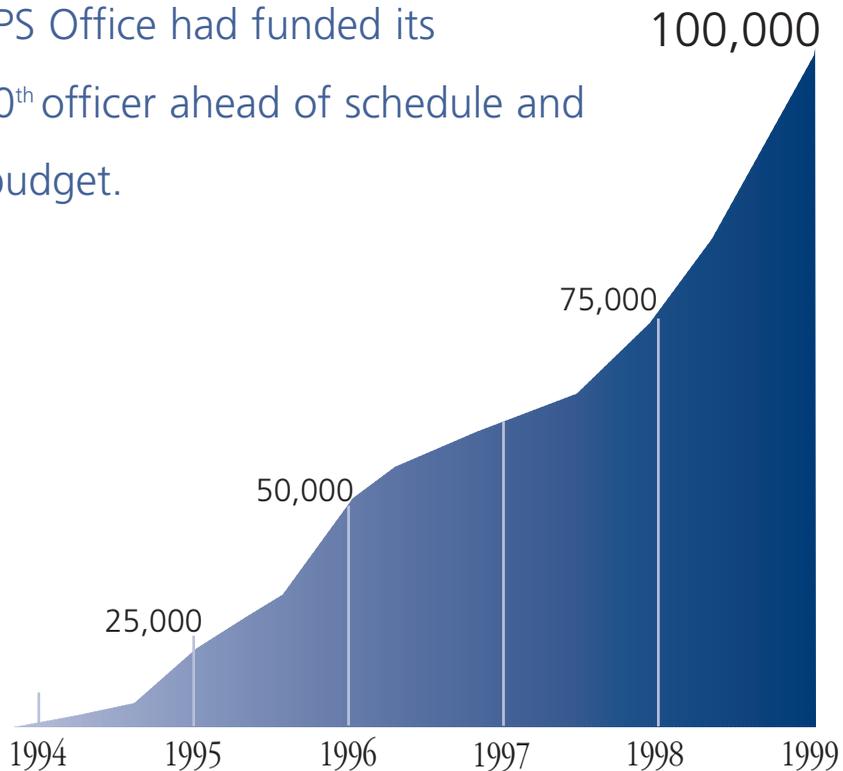
At the White House Summit on School Safety, President Clinton announces the COPS in Schools program to hire community policing officers to work in America's schools.

1999

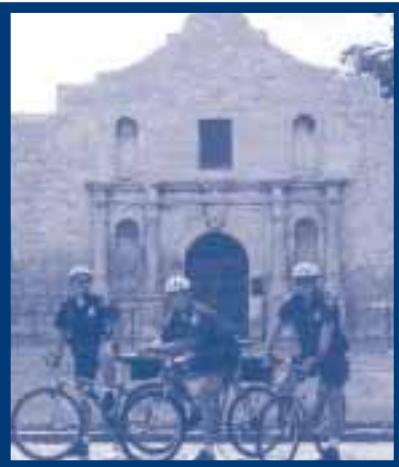
On May 12, COPS funds its 100,000th officer ahead of schedule and under budget and President Clinton proposes the 21st Century Policing Initiative to continue the COPS program.

COPS 100,000 FUNDED

On May 12th, President Clinton, flanked by law enforcement officers from around the country, announced that the COPS Office had funded its 100,000th officer ahead of schedule and under budget.



WHY COPS WORKS



The five year anniversary of the COPS Office coincides with the five year anniversary of the Navassa Police Department. We used one of the very first COPS grants to start a brand new police department. Five years later, we are still going strong and providing the citizens of Navassa the peace of mind that comes from knowing that the men and women in blue are patrolling their streets.

We are a textbook example of the importance of the COPS program – without COPS there would not be a police department in Navassa. As the new Chief of Police, I appreciate the benefits of the COPS program in a very personal way – I was hired under a COPS grant awarded in 1996.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the COPS Office for giving us a chance to protect and serve our community.

Chief Johnny Starks
Navassa, North Carolina

The five year anniversary of the COPS program is an opportunity for mayors, police chiefs, lawmakers, and citizens to reflect on the success of the current local-federal partnership to reduce crime in communities across the nation. Here in Elkhart, we have been able to turn the corner on our anti-crime efforts with great assistance from the innovative programs of the COPS Office, including initiatives focusing on domestic violence, the hiring of additional police officers and civilians, and law enforcement equipment and technology. The success of this partnership underscores the need to continue to support local-federal collaboration in crime prevention. As the nation heads into the next century, it is my hope that the COPS program will continue to be a flexible source of funding for innovative crime fighting approaches at the local level.

Mayor James Perron
Elkhart, Indiana

Not too many years ago, New Orleans was known for its violent crime almost as much as it was known for Bourbon Street and the French Quarter. At one point, the city averaged a murder a day. However, with a new police chief, a committed citizenry, and a move to community policing, those days are no more. The New Orleans Police Department recently released statistics that showed a nearly 15 percent drop in crime in the last year and a 60 percent drop in violent crime since 1994.

How much did the COPS program contribute to this success? Since 1994, New Orleans has received more than \$8 million in COPS grants. This has given the Police Department the flexibility to deploy its officers to the most crime-plagued corners of the city.

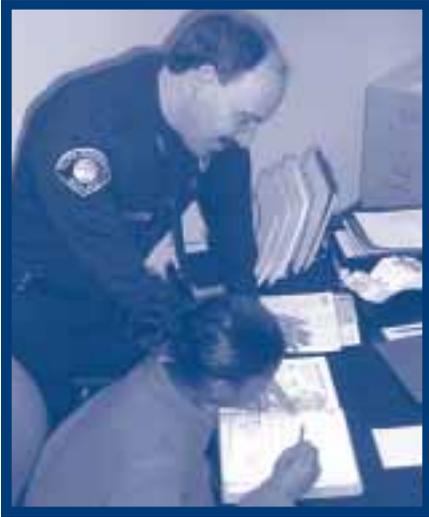
For the first time, the police have a permanent presence in the housing projects. Residents of housing projects used to hear gunshots every night. Now the sound of gunfire has been replaced by a comforting silence.

If there is one thing we have learned in recent years, it is that more cops on the beat and community policing is the best way to fight crime. There is no question that American communities are safer thanks to the COPS program.

Mayor Marc Morial
New Orleans, Louisiana



"There is no question that American communities are safer thanks to the COPS program."



"I have seen first hand the dramatic impact of the COPS program."

A safe community is the primary goal of every government. The COPS Office has provided absolutely critical assistance to local police departments, large and small – assistance that has changed the quality of life for the better in cities and towns across America. The thoughtful application of significant federal resources by the COPS Office has brought about a fundamental change in policing, a shift to community oriented policing which has created a safer country.

Now, in my second small cities chief's job, I have seen first hand the dramatic impact of the COPS program. Neither city had the resources we needed to fight crime. The COPS Office gave us the ability to make the city a safer place to live. There is no doubt that the positive impact of the COPS program will be felt well in to the future by communities around the nation.

Chief Michael Berkow
South Pasadena, California

The COPS program came at just the right time for Rome. Five years ago we were facing a surge in drug-related crime, as were many other communities in the country. Robberies, burglaries, and homicides were on the rise. This was happening just as our main employer, Griffiss Air Force Base, realigned and we lost 30 percent of our economy.

We were able to use the COPS program to start new public safety initiatives, get and use new computer and cellular technology, and forge a true partnership with the community. Today, our crime rate is going down and Rome is a safe place to live and raise a family.

As we move into the next millennium, the safety and well being of our citizens must continue to be a priority. The COPS program has clearly demonstrated its value to our city and the country.

Mayor Joseph A. Griffo
Rome, New York

Balloons and streamers floated above the area where center city residents were sharing hamburgers and chatting casually on a warm September day. The excited squeals of children filled the air as youngsters tossed water balloons and competed in jellybean races. Meanwhile, other residents plied the yard sale area, looking for that elusive “great deal” and waving at acquaintances that strolled by. Mothers helped their kids pile food on their plates and operate the tricky ketchup dispensers. That neighborhood celebration is how it was in the early fall of 1996 – 1995 was a different story altogether. The streets belonged to the criminals both day and night. The very site of this celebration of freedom from fear from teenage thugs and drug criminals was a vacant lot where, not twelve months before, stood a crack house.

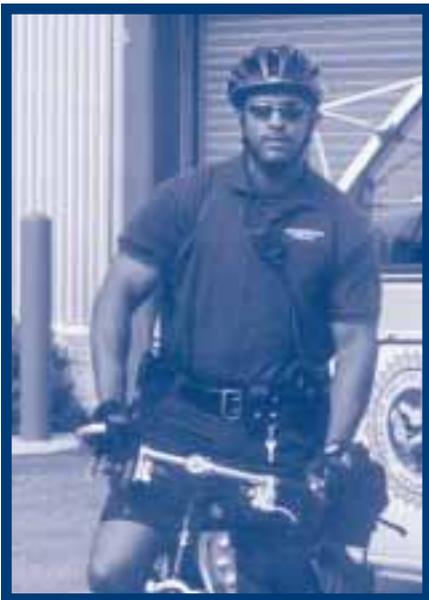
At the center of this rebirth of hope are the concepts and programs of the COPS Office. COPS grants have helped fuel initiatives in many areas and led to an increasing amount of trust between the COPS officers and residents. They have allowed us to focus manpower where it was needed. Manchester's elected officials, law enforcement, and residents all agree that COPS has made our community stronger and safer.

Chief Mark Driscoll
Manchester, New Hampshire

“Manchester's
elected
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WHERE ARE THEY NOW

On October 13, 1994, the COPS Office awarded its first round of grants. Five years later, officers hired with those grants continue to work with their communities to fight crime and improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods. Here are the stories of six officers hired with the first COPS grants.



OFFICER JONATHAN HALL WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Officer Jonathan Hall wanted to join the police force to make a difference in the lives of the residents of Wilmington. And thanks to the COPS program, he is doing just that.

Because of his strong commitment to the ideals of community policing, Officer Hall was invited to speak at the White House ceremony commemorating the funding of the 100,000th COPS officer. The President called Officer Hall a symbol of what the Administration has worked to bring to law enforcement over the past five years. And he credited Officer Hall for being a man who “truly represents the changing face and the bright future of policing in America.”

Officer Hall's beat is in the West Center City area, where he can often be found walking the neighborhoods, talking with residents, or teaching crime prevention techniques. He also responds to calls for service on his beat.

If Officer Hall is not on patrol, you will likely find him at the Hicks-Anderson Center, a recreational center frequented by area youth. He goes there on his breaks to hang out or play basketball with the teenagers. These sessions give him the opportunity to connect with young people on an informal level and act as a mentor and friend. He considers this one of the most important and rewarding aspects of his job.

Before switching to a career in law enforcement, Officer Hall was a fifth grade teacher. While he enjoyed his experiences with his students, he jumped at the chance to join the force. For him, it was an opportunity to continue to give back to the community and reach people of all ages.

OFFICER JONATHAN HALL WANTED TO JOIN THE POLICE FORCE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE LIVES OF THE RESIDENTS OF WILMINGTON. AND THANKS TO THE COPS PROGRAM, HE IS DOING JUST THAT.

OFFICER MARY ANN HAYNE GILBERT, ARIZONA

The Gilbert Police Department used one of the first COPS grants to hire Officer Hayne, who is improving the quality of life for the residents on her beat and involving them in crime fighting solutions. She regularly attends block watch meetings and often teaches crime prevention and safety courses, such as safeguarding your property from burglary or preventing car-jackings.

Officer Hayne's daily presence in the community has helped make Gilbert a safer place to live. For example, one of the teenagers in the Sand Creek neighborhood was strongly suspected of dealing drugs from his house. Residents had called the police in the past, but did not feel that the calls had impacted the activity. When Officer Hayne attended her first block watch meeting in Sand Creek, she was met with some anger and frustration.

Officer Hayne listened to the complaints of the residents and asked them what they would like to see happen to change the situation. Officer Hayne believes that the best solutions come from the community. The residents wanted her to witness the activity and make her presence felt in the neighborhood. Officer Hayne began to park her vehicle outside the house. She was invited to use the neighbor's driveway to document the suspicious activity. After having a clear sense of what was occurring inside, Officer Hayne contacted the mother of the boy and voiced the community's concerns. She asked the mother if she would permit a consensual search of the premises. The search turned up small amounts of marijuana and other drug paraphernalia.

Since Officer Hayne made the mother aware of the problem and talked with the boy about the consequences of drugs, there has not been one complaint from Sand Creek residents about activity at the home. The problem was solved because Officer Hayne and the community worked together.



OFFICER HAYNE BELIEVES THAT THE
BEST SOLUTIONS COME FROM
THE COMMUNITY.

OFFICER HOLLY JOHNSON EL PASO, TEXAS

Hired with one of the first COPS grants, Officer Holly Johnson is still walking a beat and working with the citizens of El Paso to fight crime.

Officer Johnson's beat, which includes several low-income neighborhoods, is home to a number of decaying apartment complexes plagued by drugs and violence. In addition to crime, apartment managers also consistently have problems with tenants not paying rent. Officer Johnson has worked with area apartment managers to form an Apartment Managers' Network to keep each other abreast of problem tenants and crime problems. Because the apartment complexes are in a low rent area, many do not have the resources to do credit checks on potential renters. The Apartment Managers' Network allows managers to share information and refuse tenants who have been evicted from other complexes or are known for causing trouble.

Officer Johnson drops into the offices of the apartment managers each week and is on call to attend to crime or nuisance complaints. She helps improve the quality of life in apartment complexes by instructing managers on how to improve their properties to reduce instances of burglary and assaults. She helps them implement increased security measures, improve lighting, and make other environmental changes to discourage crime.

Officer Johnson is a role model to area children. She often has the opportunity to work with the schools in her area, which invite her to make presentations to the students. During these presentations, she focuses on the importance of safety and encourages students to contact the police when they need help. Officer Johnson also calls on them to make a positive impact on their community.



OFFICER JOHNSON HELPS IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN APARTMENT COMPLEXES BY INSTRUCTING MANAGERS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THEIR PROPERTIES TO REDUCE INSTANCES OF BURGLARY AND ASSAULTS.

OFFICER HOWARD PAYNE MADISON, WISCONSIN

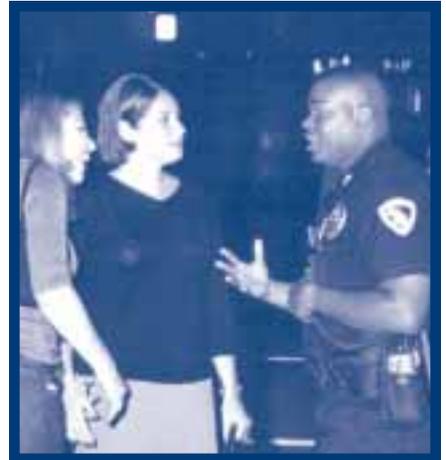
Officer Howard Payne works a beat that includes the University of Wisconsin, as well as the downtown area. He patrols the often lively area throughout the evening and into the night, keeping the campus and surrounding area secure.

Officer Payne enjoys his work because of the non-traditional policing he practices. He knows that forcing a solution on students and residents does not work over the long-term. That is why Officer Payne looks to the people affected by the problem to determine the solution. Involving residents in the problem solving process invests them in the solution and increases the likelihood that the solution will work.

Officer Payne was drawn to a career in law enforcement because of community policing. With a master's degree in public administration, he was attracted to the Madison Police Department because of their strong commitment to the tenets of community policing, diversity, and community service.

At Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi, Officer Howard Payne came to value community service and involvement. In his role as a community policing officer, he has been able to continue to give back to the community by volunteering as a mentor for junior high school students. In his free time, he participates in the 100 Black Men of Madison program, which brings together professional black men to act as role models and mentors for black male students. Through the program, he helps students with homework, supervises fieldtrips, and counsels students.

Officer Payne believes there is no better place to be an officer than in Madison, Wisconsin. He credits the COPS program with expanding community policing and providing the resources for more departments to work closer with their communities.



OFFICER PAYNE CREDITS THE COPS PROGRAM WITH EXPANDING COMMUNITY POLICING AND PROVIDING THE RESOURCES FOR MORE DEPARTMENTS TO WORK CLOSER WITH THEIR COMMUNITIES.



OFFICER JOEL ROBERTSON HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Officer Joel Robertson, hired with one of the first COPS grants, is patrolling the halls and working with the students of Grissom High School in Huntsville, Alabama. By developing strong ties with students, parents, and teachers, Officer Robertson has become a real-life example of the benefits of extending community policing to the schools.

Officer Robertson patrols the school grounds during class and attends school-sponsored activities. But his job does not end there. He also acts as a mentor and counselor to the students, assists teachers with disciplinary problems, teaches law enforcement related courses, and intervenes in disputes between students.

Over the years, the students have become very open with Officer Robertson and often come to him for help and advice on solving disputes with other students. Because teenagers are often worried about their reputation and are concerned about saving face, Officer Robertson is sure to let the students determine the solution themselves. Students feel comfortable coming to him because he respects their decision on how to handle the problem.

Officer Robertson uses his position to take an active role in the lives of the students, not only on campus, but after school as well. When Officer Robertson suspects that a student is having problems either at school or at home, he takes the time to pull the student aside to talk with them about it. He encourages students to come to him when they have a problem, so that they can work together to find a solution before it escalates. The program has been a tremendous success and made Grissom High School a safer place to learn and work.

BY DEVELOPING STRONG TIES WITH STUDENTS, PARENTS, AND TEACHERS, OFFICER ROBERTSON HAS BECOME A REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE OF THE BENEFITS OF EXTENDING COMMUNITY POLICING TO THE SCHOOLS.

DEPUTY ROBERT TUBBS LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

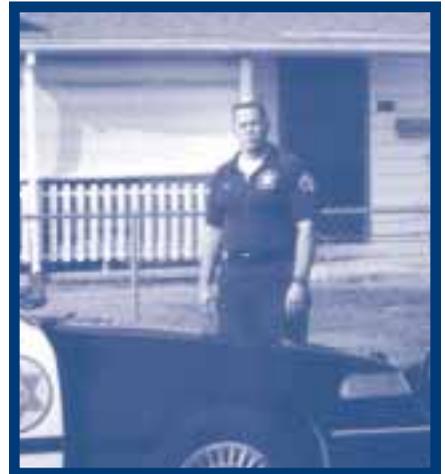
Ask Deputy Robert Tubbs what an average day is like on the force, and he laughs – there is no such thing as an average day. Hired with a COPS grant awarded in 1995, Deputy Tubbs walks a beat in South Central Los Angeles.

Deputy Tubbs has teamed up with a community prosecutor to form a nuisance abatement team. Properties that attract criminal activities are a consistent problem on Deputy Tubbs' beat. Together, the team contacts the property owner and tries to resolve the problem. However, when the violator refuses to comply voluntarily, the team works to collect evidence and enforce the law. Since Deputy Tubbs and the community prosecutor began working together in 1995, the team has cleared 650 properties.

Deputy Tubbs often helps organize and participates in marches and other activities with neighborhood groups in the predominantly Hispanic community. Together they plan events to signify taking back the community from crime, gangs, and drugs.

Deputy Tubbs also works with the schools on his beat. He helps at-risk youth by participating in SMART, the Sheriff's Motivational and Responsibility Training, and the After School Program. Through SMART, deputies and teachers work to continue educating students who have been kicked out of the school system for disciplinary problems. He provides security and works with junior high school students through the After School Program, which offers recreational activities to keep kids off the streets.

Deputy Tubbs puts the needs of the community first. He enjoys working with the residents of South Central Los Angeles to make their neighborhoods safer, better places to live.



DEPUTY TUBBS PUTS THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY FIRST. HE ENJOYS WORKING WITH THE RESIDENTS OF SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES TO MAKE THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS SAFER, BETTER PLACES TO LIVE.

WHERE TO GO FOR MORE INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RESPONSE CENTER

The U.S. Department of Justice Response Center is committed to providing the public and the criminal justice community with superior service and information. The Response Center provides assistance and answers inquiries about available grants and programs, funding opportunities, and legislative initiatives as they relate to the Justice agencies.

The Response Center can be reached at: 1.800.421.6770.

RESPONSE CENTER CUSTOMERS

The Response Center serves and supports the following entities: criminal justice agencies; state and local agencies and professionals; congressional offices; law enforcement agencies; community organizations; and citizens in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

THE COPS INTERNET — INFORMATION ON COPS AND COMMUNITY POLICING IS JUST A CLICK AWAY

Five key sections provide up-to-date information on COPS and its programs:

News & Information: Displays the latest grant announcements, press releases, and upcoming events.

Grants, Programs, & Activities: Lists current funding opportunities complete with application kits and comprehensive descriptions of all our grant programs and more, including training and technical assistance, compliance and monitoring, and program assessment and policy support.



Grantee Toolbox: Provides resources for our grantees including contact information, tips, grant owner's manuals, and progress report forms.

Community Policing Resources: Houses a repository of excellent community policing resources, including COPS funded studies, reports, curriculums, tools and tips, conference capsules, ongoing assessments, and promising practices from the field.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Lists FOIA contact information and an electronic reading room, including state listings of all COPS grantees.

The address of COPS' web site is www.usdoj.gov/cops

COMMUNITY POLICING CONSORTIUM

The Consortium's primary mission is to deliver community policing training and technical assistance to police departments and sheriffs' offices that are designated COPS grantees. Training sessions are held at the state, regional, and county levels and use curricula reflecting the breadth of the Consortium's collective policing knowledge.

For agencies that need training, the Consortium offers orientation to community policing as well as sheriff-specific sessions that address their unique issues and obstacles. Problem solving, developing strategies, personnel deployment, managing calls for service, building community partnerships and cultural diversity, and train-the-trainer workshops are available to agencies searching for more specific courses. This training is delivered free to agencies with COPS grants.

For more information about the Community Policing Consortium, check out the Consortium's Internet web site online (www.communitypolicing.org) or contact the Consortium at (800) 833.3085.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

To obtain details on COPS programs, call the
U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1.800.421.6770.

Visit the COPS internet web site:
www.usdoj.gov/cops

